

## U-BOATS DESTROYED 5,000 ALLIED SHIPS

Sunken Hulls, at Half Mile Intervals, Would Bridge Atlantic.

## MONEY LOSS 8 BILLION

20,000 Sailors Killed or Drowned by Murderous Submarines.

## Newly Built U. S. Ships Unequal to Rough Seas

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 2.—Several ships built in the United States and Canada during the war to meet the demand for increased tonnage have put into this port during the last few weeks for repairs, and the St. John's press is warning of a lack of capacity, with a long waiting list. Rough seas encountered along the North Atlantic coast proved too much for the ships, according to marine men, who said that defects in machinery and hulls were plainly evident when the vessels were overhauled.

The losses to non-Turkish shipping during the war amounted to nearly eight billion dollars. Five thousand ships were sunk, three-quarters of them in the Atlantic, or enough to place a sunken hull on the sea bottom for each half mile of the transatlantic voyage, according to a summary of international losses published in the *Rudder* for March.

The figures are based on reports of the United States Shipping Board, the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce, the British Admiralty, Lloyd's Register and other specially prepared data.

The *Rudder* estimates that not over 15 per cent. of the total loss was due to causes other than German submarines. The loss in tonnage, it says, has had a large effect on the increased costs of living and commodities the world over. The shortage of ships sent up freight rates, the danger necessitated bonuses for crews and increased insurance, and other incidental costs of the vast loss, which must be borne by the ultimate consumer, make the figure \$5,000,000,000 conservative.

## 20,000 Lives Lost

Twenty thousand lives have been lost in sea attacks or as the result of injuries sustained therein, according to the estimates.

The United States, through its impetus to building and because of the heavy losses inflicted on Great Britain, shows a gain in its relative position as a shipping nation. On August 1, 1914, the United States had but 18.6 per cent. of the world's ships and Great Britain had 45.4 per cent. When the armistice was signed Great Britain's percentage had fallen to 37.8 and that of the United States had risen to 25.6.

The figures given for costs of ships, cargoes and earning power are based on careful estimates and are not a reproduction of ships. It is shown that this cost has risen in Great Britain and the United States from \$40 and \$50 a ton deadweight in 1914 to \$300 and \$400 a ton deadweight today.

## Equal Thirty Years Loss

Car values are based on the reports of the British Admiralty as to amounts lost in sea attacks during the war and pre-war years. Loss of earning power is calculated on the best available figures as to what the earning power of the ships now in or might be. A further large loss is added for the cost of ships attacked but not destroyed, this figure being based on the cost of repairs and the loss in earning power of the injured vessels. The total loss was unable to proceed to sea. The *Rudder* points out that the losses were equal to thirty years of average peace time loss due to ordinary marine risks.

Every ship sunk, says the writer, could have been kept busy every moment had it been afloat.

## FILM REALISM COST. ACTOR HIS WATCH

Genuine Holdup Man True to His Traditions.

Comes now the press agent, and being fully sworn with many and terrible oaths, swears and avers that one Edward Dillon is a director of moving pictures employed by the William Fox Film Corporation, and that yesterday afternoon while directing a masterpiece of screen drama, in which the actor appears as the one and only hero, the said Edward Dillon discovered that the plot—and the said press agent swore by many oaths that the thing really has a plot—called for a holdup.

The press agent further avers and swears that to the best of his knowledge and belief the said Edward Dillon has never held anybody up, and that the discovery of this situation in the plot put the said Edward Dillon in a quandary, which, he says, he overcame by a mental condition bordering on bughouse. It is further asserted by the press agent that the said Edward Dillon went to the prison and was released from Sing Sing Prison and was available for engagements at popular prices.

The press agent further says that the said Edward Dillon threatened to sue and found the said Larry Stick-up in a place on Sixth avenue, which the press agent solemnly affirms was a haunt, and that the said Larry Stick-up spoke as follows:—

"Sure I'll show you how to stick up a guy. Now you walk toward me. It is further asserted by the press agent that said Edward Dillon walked toward said Larry Stick-up and that Dillon was thereupon struck upon the chin, pushed against the wall and in every respect shown the latest and most modern methods of sticking up; and that the said Edward Dillon thanked the said Larry Stick-up and that the said Larry Stick-up accepted the thanks and the \$10 bill and immediately went away from the haunt.

And the press agent further affirms that when the said Edward Dillon arrived at the Fox Studios to continue the directing of the screen masterpiece he felt for his watch to see if it was going time and found that the said watch was gone, and that it is the belief of the said Edward Dillon that the said Larry Stick-up is the guilty party.

## U-Boats Caused Eight Billion Dollars Shipping Loss

In tonnage (gross tons).	United States.	United Kingdom.	Other Allies and Neutrals.	World's Tonnage.
	911,854	9,043,744	5,112,263	15,067,861
IN VALUES—SHIPS LOST				
Ship values (\$200 a ton).....	\$182,370,800	\$1,808,748,800	\$1,022,452,000	\$3,013,572,200
Cargo values (\$100 a ton).....	91,185,400	904,374,400	511,226,300	1,406,786,100
Property, money and lives insured (\$10 a ton).....	9,118,540	90,437,440	51,122,630	150,678,610
Earning power (\$7.65 a ton per month).....	134,033,122	1,340,331,217	759,521,023	2,233,885,302
Total for ships sunk.....	\$416,707,862	\$4,143,891,857	\$2,344,322,553	\$6,904,922,272
SHIPS DAMAGED				
Repairs.....	\$45,392,700	\$452,187,200	\$255,613,150	\$753,193,050
Earnings.....	6,975,683	69,184,641	39,108,812	151,269,136
Total for ships damaged.....	\$52,368,383	\$521,371,841	\$294,721,962	\$868,662,186
Total of sea losses during war.....	\$469,076,245	\$4,665,263,698	\$2,639,044,515	\$7,773,584,458

## JEWISH CHARITIES SHOWN BY MOVIES

Philanthropic Workers See Themselves and Their Work Portrayed on Screen.

From orchestra seats in the Hudson Theatre last night Jacob H. Schiff and Felix M. Warburg watched their own debuts as movie actors when a picture depicting the activities of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of the city was shown on the screen.

Mr. Schiff had merely a bowing part, but even this small role aroused great applause among the officials and contributors to the federation, who made up the assembly. Mr. Warburg had a more important part in the film he portrayed with Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, director of the organization, and presided over a meeting of the council in his home.

The picture was the feature of the annual meeting of the federation. Before the meeting together of the societies into one organization there were 200 Jewish charities in New York City of all kinds, each raising its money as best it could and sometimes conflicting with the work of similar organizations.

## Economy Through Amalgamation

In his annual report last night Mr. Warburg showed how the amalgamation of charities—there are at present eighty-six in the federation—had saved money, thus making more available for the work, simplified the raising of money for the Jewish community of 1,500,000 in New York City. In 1915 the societies spent \$2,044,621. This year they will spend \$2,044,621. This year they will spend \$2,044,621.

## Collections Through Trades

In the course of his report Mr. Warburg said that the federation did not believe in too many fund-raising drives. "We have found that it is possible to collect money from all classes of Hebrews by working through the trades," he said.

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## THINK HAMMER IS CLUE.

Police Hope to Solve Wilkins Murder With It.

A bloodstained hammer with finger prints showing plainly on it is believed by the police of Nassau county and Long Beach, L. I., to furnish more possibilities than any other clue which they have found in their search for the murderer of Mrs. Julia Wilkins, the wife of Dr. Walter Wilkins, 743 Kelly street, The Bronx.

The police were asked yesterday to search for Nathan Steinberg, 15, son of Isaac Steinberg, 743 Kelly street, The Bronx, who disappeared last Wednesday after collecting \$65 in rents from an apartment at 530 Prospect avenue, owned by Mr. Steinberg. The day before he had collected \$400 in rents. The boy called up Wednesday night and notified his father that he "would not be home tonight."

## PASSAIC MILLS REOPEN TO-DAY.

Employers of 12,000 to Put Union to the Test.

Six woolen goods manufacturing plants in Passaic which have been closed for four weeks on account of a strike, will reopen to-day. The plants employ 12,000 of the 17,000 workers who are on strike for a forty-four hour week, a wage increase and recognition of the union.

The employers offer an eight hour day and refuse to make other concessions. The workers, however, are not willing to picket and possible trouble the city police force was augmented last night by drafts from the Fire Department and by private individuals sworn in as special policemen. At the request of Mayor Seger the provisions of the riot act were explained to their congregations by the leaders of churches.

## SLAYER KILLED BY POLICEMAN'S BULLET

Duel in Grand Street Results in Two Fatalities.

Policeman George Lane of the Elizabeth street station was walking along Grand street toward Mott just before 1 o'clock this morning when he heard several shots fired in rapid succession. He ran to the corner and saw two men fighting each other in front of the house at 152 Mott street, which is at the northeast corner.

As Lane appeared one of the men threw his hands above his head, dropped his revolver and wretchedly up on the sidewalk. The second man turned and began to run toward Lane. When he realized Lane was a policeman he pressed the trigger of his automatic revolver again, firing twice. The bullets whizzed past Lane's head as the cop drew his gun and fired one shot. The bullet went into the murderer's heart and he dropped dead in his tracks.

Neither victim of the shooting has been identified. Both apparently were foreigners. The first man who was killed fell dead directly on the spot where two months ago a policeman found the body of another murdered man jammed into a trunk. That mystery was never solved and the police were inclined to believe that maybe this morning's shooting might have been the outgrowth of a feud in which the trunk mystery had some part.

## MORE THAN MILLION IN NEAR EAST FUND

Prominent Women to Seek Contributions in Campaign for Six Millions.

Exactly \$1,112,786 has been subscribed in cash or by pledge in advance of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Campaign for \$6,000,000 which will begin to-day. A feature of the drive will be a house to house canvass by 20,000 women workers in the five boroughs of the city.

Those who have already given more than \$1,000 are:

The Commonwealth Fund.....	\$25,000.00
The Christian Herald.....	10,000.00
E. P. Morgan & Co.....	10,000.00
A. M. Karagheusian.....	5,000.00
James McLean.....	5,000.00
Mrs. E. H. Harriman.....	5,000.00
Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy.....	5,000.00
Andrew C. McLean.....	5,000.00
"Collections".....	5,000.00
Mrs. Frederick Thomson.....	1,000.00
Paul Alexander.....	1,000.00

The following contributed \$1,000 each: Mrs. and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. William G. Wilcox, Messrs. William I. Bell & Co., Mr. A. M. Karagheusian, Mr. Henry H. Towne, Franklin Simon & Co., H. M. Kaye & Co., Mr. C. F. Carver, James McCutcheon & Co., James A. Hearn & Son, Oppenheim & Collins Company, Mr. W. C. Eastman, Mr. Benjamin J. Brewster, Mr. H. G. Keeler, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Wellington, Mrs. William Church Osborn, H. R. Colgate, Gimbel Bros., Mr. J. Horace H. Hirst and Mrs. C. H. Griffin.

## BOY AND RENTS DISAPPEAR.

Apartment House Owner Asks Police to Find Son.

The police were asked yesterday to search for Nathan Steinberg, 15, son of Isaac Steinberg, 743 Kelly street, The Bronx, who disappeared last Wednesday after collecting \$65 in rents from an apartment at 530 Prospect avenue, owned by Mr. Steinberg. The day before he had collected \$400 in rents. The boy called up Wednesday night and notified his father that he "would not be home tonight."

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## GOV. SMITH KEEPS MUM ON REPORTS

Will Not Discuss His Intentions Regarding Highway Commissioner.

ALBANY, March 2.—Gov. Smith, who returned from New York to-night, would not comment on the report that he was to name a new Highway Commissioner this week, or on the rumor that he will not ask Commissioner Edwin Duffey until the extremely involved matters in regard to the abrogation of \$6,500,000 road contracts, because of high prices for materials and labor, are settled.

It is declared that an additional \$4,000,000 will be needed to complete these contracts, and on Saturday morning the legislature plan to pass a bill appropriating half this amount and providing that counties and villages which were paying a share of the original cost of the roads shall put up \$2,000,000. When this is adjusted the State must see the bonding companies behind the men who had the contracts in order to recover on the work.

The Governor has a little trouble in his official family to fix up, as a result of the clash between his Frisbon Superintendent, Charles P. Rattigan, and William Gorham Rice recently reappointed by Gov. Smith to the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Rattigan on Saturday issued a statement attacking Mr. Rattigan for the order it was reported Rattigan issued to bureau heads in his department, telling them to pay no attention to the civil service rating of certain persons.

It is said that when Mr. Rattigan was warden of Auburn prison he had some difficulty with Mr. Rattigan's appointment, and that this new appointment is an outgrowth of it.

Mr. Rattigan expected to make some appointments in his department this week, but at the last moment something intervened and it was said to-night that Gov. Smith may be called to give advice in regard to the appointment of a new director before the new appointments are made.

## BAPTISTS BEGIN DRIVE.

Aim at Restoration of Protestantism in War Zone.

The reconstruction of a shattered, disorganized and impoverished France and Belgium was the aim of the Protestant mission drive which was launched last night by Dr. Fred H. Stager, director of the National Committee of Protestant Baptists, which is one of the leaders of the "40,000,000 Victory Campaign," which the organization of Baptist laymen is now conducting.

The money to be raised in the campaign will be spent in repairing churches that suffered from German explosives during the war, the rehabilitation of Baptist churches and the families, relief work among families and widows of soldiers.

## POLAND OPENS FIRST TRADE BUREAU HERE

New Republic Needs Farm Machinery and Other Goods.

Poland is the first of the new born States of the world to establish official commercial relations with America. The Polish National Department of Commerce, of which Premier Paderewski is honorary head, has opened a bureau in the Aeolian Building, 32 West Forty-second street, where detailed data will be made available to American manufacturers as to the needs of Poland. George Pukadkowski, an electrical engineer and formerly representative of the General Electric Company, will be in charge of the bureau. Mr. Pukadkowski said:

"Poland has a vital need for agricultural implements of every variety. Her official representatives in America have made a proposal to the Allies for the construction of 3,000 miles of railways, particularly in the east, formerly Russian Poland, to be financed by loans from the allied Governments secured by bonds of the Polish Government and by securities to be hypothecated by Polish residents in the United States and other countries."

"Arrangements are being made in Paris for the establishment also of branches of American and allied banks in Warsaw, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen and Lodz, destroying the ban which German banks have hitherto enjoyed in this territory. These banks will be sure of an initial profit from the \$10,000,000 accumulated by Polish emigrants in the United States since the war cut off their means of transmitting the city's \$15,000,000 to their home country. The actual money may be held here as a part of the basis of the Polish credit."

"The bureau's first effort will be to help to get to Poland the food and clothing needed."

## SIX NAVY ARRESTS FOLLOW SUICIDE

Sailors at Great Lakes Station Said to Be Involved in Petty Graft.

## ONE CONFESSION MADE

Culprit Jumps From Eight Story Window After Admitting His Offense.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Six sailors of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station are in custody and the body of another, a suicide, is in a morgue as a result of alleged grafting in connection with the discharge of men from the station. It was learned to-night.

Lieut.-Commander C. S. Roberts, executive officer at the station, said no evidence had been found to support a charge that discharges actually had been sold, but that a number of enlisted men and a few petty officers had apparently practiced a fraud on some of their mates by professing to have influence in obtaining releases.

The existence of the investigation became known to-day following the suicide yesterday of Samuel Moscovitz of Detroit, a second class seaman, who plunged from an eight story window of the local naval intelligence office after making a confession, according to Lieut. Edwin L. Reed, chief of the police.

"I am not inclined to believe this matter was anything more serious than a fraud practiced by Moscovitz and possibly others, for no officers have been involved," said Lieut.-Commander Roberts. "We have six men in custody in connection with the investigation. None of them has made any admissions."

"So far as I have learned, the highest amount obtained by Moscovitz was \$50. We have learned of a half dozen cases in which he was involved. Early in December we learned of four young men, mere boys, who had swindled four others, obtaining an average of about \$10 each. Because of their youth they were merely got dishonorable discharges. In the report of the Naval Intelligence Office it is yet to be received by the commandant, who, if the case is regarded as sufficiently serious, may order a board of investigation to consider it with probable court-martial of the individuals to follow."

Lieut. Reed said the investigation here has no connection with the grafting exposure in the New York Third Naval District, but had been ordered by the station commandant.

Moscovitz was 25 years old and had been in training about six months. Moscovitz first was put under surveillance after he had been discovered that several men had been forging furlough fare certificates, according to Lieut. Reed. The lieutenant refused to discuss the matter further, but he had learned of attempts to "sell" discharges or of bribery in return for assurances that the "payer" would not be sent to sea.

Lieut.-Commander Roberts said until Moscovitz's arrest the only phase of grafting to have aroused inquiry at the station was that relating to the "other brokers."

Naval intelligence officers took Moscovitz after his plunge to the Marine Hospital, where he died. Civil officers were not permitted to investigate the matter, death until to-day and his body was taken to the training station.

## Grief Kills Suicide's Father.

Demerol, March 2.—Taking to his bed heartbroken upon being informed of the arrest of his son, Samuel Moscovitz, in connection with alleged grafting in securing discharges from the Naval Training Station, Solomon Moscovitz, aged 50, is dead here. To-day the family was notified of the suicide of the boy in Chicago, who, relatives say, was the favorite son and largely the support of his father.

## PRISON POPULATION LESS.

War Has Varied Effect on New York Penal Institutions.

ALBANY, March 2.—The effect of the war upon the penal institutions of the State has been varied as shown by the annual report of the State Commission of Prisons to the Legislature. The prison population is the lowest it has been since 1906. The demand for war service had the effect of reducing institution staffs and added to the difficulties of efficient administration.

Economies in food, clothing, etc., were necessary, but reports from the various institutions indicate that the prisoners cheerfully complied with conditions. Many of the inmates joined the Red Cross, purchased Liberty bonds and war savings stamps made garments for the men in service and in other ways contributed to their country's cause. Of building operations were curtailed or suspended by reason of the high cost of material and scarcity of labor.

"Arrangements are being made in Paris for the establishment also of branches of American and allied banks in Warsaw, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen and Lodz, destroying the ban which German banks have hitherto enjoyed in this territory. These banks will be sure of an initial profit from the \$10,000,000 accumulated by Polish emigrants in the United States since the war cut off their means of transmitting the city's \$15,000,000 to their home country. The actual money may be held here as a part of the basis of the Polish credit."

## TAMPICO OIL MEN PROTEST OUTRAGES

Official List of 118 Raids and Many Victims Filled With State Department.

## EIGHT AMERICANS SLAIN

Mexican Tax Issue Subterfuge in Scheme to Confiscate Companies' Property.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A chronological statement of bandit outrages in the Tampico oil fields, compiled from official sources, has been submitted to the State Department. The statement deals with the period from August 15, 1917, to the present, and records the killing of twelve men, including eight American citizens; the wounding or otherwise seriously injuring of thirty-one persons, including nine women, some of them Americans; the theft of more than \$18,000 in cash; American goods, property destroyed valued at more than \$50,000; and the theft of much live stock.

In all 118 raids, attacks, holdups and battles are listed in the record, which includes the depredations perpetrated upon the properties and employees of fourteen different oil companies.

The record of the killings as given in the statement follows:

February 21, 1918—Paymaster House, American citizen. Three Americans and one Mexican were wounded at the same time and place.

March 15, 1918—Two Mexican firemen, hanged by bandits.

June 29, 1918—Alfred Esparola, L. E. Millard, L. E. Duman and H. M. Cooper, all American citizens, and a Mexican foreman.

July 24, 1918—Porto Rican foreman killed and an American citizen wounded.

July 31, 1918—L. W. Stevenson, American citizen, shot in the back.

December 17, 1918—M. Franklin and W. H. Rose, American citizens, killed.

## Mexican Troops Involved.

Officials said to-day that with few exceptions these depredations occurred in territory occupied and controlled by the local Mexican forces sent to the oil fields in an effort to dislodge the bandit forces. In many cases the regular Mexican soldiers were involved. By a local law foreigners are not allowed to carry arms, so that little resistance could be made when the bandits attacked.

The paymasters of the various companies, it was said here, are compelled to notify Mexican officials at Tampico of the time when they propose to go to the oil fields and the amount of money they will take. In several instances, it was said, the bandits were not satisfied with the amount of money offered them when they held up the paymasters and their escorts and demanded the exact amount previously declared by the company to the Tampico officials. This has led to charges of collusion being formally filed with the several instances.

Representative Gould (New York) introduced a resolution at the Sunday business session of the House asking the President to inform the House regarding the Mexican situation. He requested specific information regarding what protection is being given American citizens and property owned by them in Mexico, the conduct of Mexican troops toward Americans, and also information regarding the reported attempt of the Mexican government to confiscate or impair titles to oil and agricultural land legally acquired by Americans.

The House of Representatives of the Mexican government that the Huasteca Petroleum Company alone of the principal oil producing companies in Mexico refused to justify its rights in complying with the new Mexican oil decrees, was denied to-day by Dr. Norman Bridges, vice-president of the company. The company is an American one and its president, Edward L. Doherty, is now in Paris with the announced purpose of laying the Mexican demands on the companies before the Peace Conference.

## Tax Question Is Deceptive.

"The fact is," said Dr. Bridges, "that in accordance with an agreement between thirty producing companies and in harmony with the attitude of its government, the company in common with all but two companies refused to register its title deeds as the first step toward the confiscation of its properties in 1918, but that there is any 'mystery' involved is negated by the fact that all its titles were reported for registry and that its deeds and leases are all spread in full in the Mexican registry offices and have been since their execution."

"The land taxes paid on its properties are in no case less than those paid by its neighbors. In addition, this it pays the only taxes levied on oil properties as such in the form of an export tax on its product."

"His allegations," Dr. Bridges said, "are a threat of intervention in his offer to help the people to a modern system of civilization is an instance of the frequent charges against the company who would help Mexico. The American Red Cross for its efforts to feed the starving of Mexico in 1915 was charged with the same malevolent intention. Mr. Doherty is not in favor of armed intervention. He has proved by his deeds that his ambition is to raise the Mexican standard to a higher plane by education, especially along lines of industry and higher living standards."

"Senator Santolla's reference to the present contention as a tax matter is noteworthy. There is no tax question between the Government and the company. It is purely a matter of proposed confiscation masked in decrees called tax laws."



Put On The Left Shoe First

They all said it—Doughboy, Polu, and Tommy—and clinging to that bit of trench superstition, they believed it brought good luck for the day—and longer life in the shell-racked stretch about them.

But in these fairer, happier days, when peace whirls the wheels of motorolom again, we say,

"Put on the right shoe first."

And, of course, the right shoe, is the Goodrich shoe, because it means good luck day and night, and longer life in your tires.

But there's no superstition at all; it's only the big, husky body, and the wide, thick BLACK SAFETY TREAD, Goodrich builds into tires that—

Round out the dependability and durability of Goodrich Service Value.

Buy Goodrich Tires from a Dealer

## GOODRICH TIRES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Full Dress Suits \$35.50, Coat and Trousers.

Excellent quality unfinished worsteds, Silk lined throughout.

Others up to \$54.25.

Tuxedos, too, are usurping many a place and purpose previously restricted to full dress clothes.